

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Ratification of Yap Treaty Indicates Other Pacts Will Go Through Senate.

NOT ADMITTED BY ENEMIES

Fight to Modify Volstead Act Begun by Federation of Labor—New Plan to Finance Bonus—President Asks Congress for Ship Subsidy.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

IN THE preliminary fights of the treaty fight in the senate the administration has scored victories which lead Senator Lodge and others to predict certain triumph in the main contest over the four-power Pacific pact, as well as in the other bunts.

Expression of this confidence came after the senate, on Wednesday, had ratified the treaty with Japan concerning Yap. This is not properly one of the Washington conference series of treaties, but its acceptance was considered necessary before action is taken on the other Pacific treaties. It puts an end to the dispute between this country and Japan by recognizing the Japanese mandate over Yap and at the same time securing America's cable rights there.

The final vote on the Yap pact was 67 to 22 and was preceded by the voting down of a number of reservations which certain Democratic senators thought necessary to make American rights on the island entirely secure. Thirteen Democrats voted for ratification, and three Republicans—Borah, France and Johnson—against it. Although the administration forces said they were entirely satisfied with the vote, the "three-nothings" also professed to be fulfilled. The latter asserted they had made small effort to defeat this treaty and that they were confident they could muster enough more votes to beat the four-power pact.

On motion of Senator Lodge the senate immediately took up the four-power treaty, and the indications were that the debate on that would last several weeks. As it was reported to the senate by the committee on foreign relations, it carries but the one inconspicuous interpretative reservation that was approved by President Harding.

To Borah, Johnson, France and a few other senators might well be applied a sentence from one of the late Ambassador Page's letters during the war: "In the United States we lie down every night in George Washington's feather bed of no entangling alliances." During the debate Borah declared he would support the Yap treaty if he could be sure that it would get rid of America's one-fifth interest in the mandated islands of the south seas.

"I cannot imagine a more serious entanglement," said Senator Borah, "than owning a one-fifth interest in these islands. We are becoming very seriously involved and more so every day."

Senator Borah of Missouri declared the refusal of the nations to recognize the principle of self-determination in dealing with the question of Yap prohibition. He declared that the Yap leaders had never been consulted as to whether they "liked liquor or not." He drew a "discolored picture of thirty Yaps groaning under the tyranny of a Japanese Volstead." The treaty as ratified applies the prohibition amendment only to natives.

This mention of prohibition leads one to venture the personal opinion that if there is any force that can bring about the modification of the Volstead act so that the country will once more have its beer and light wines, that force has just been set in motion. The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has taken up this cause and seeks to make of it a political issue in the forthcoming congressional campaign. It issued a declaration in which the Volstead enforcement act is denounced a moral failure and a dangerous breeder of discontent and contempt for law, and which concludes:

"We urge that all citizens in every walk of life demand from their representatives and senators in Washington immediate relief from the unwarrented restriction contained in the Volstead act; and we likewise suggest to the citizenship of our country the wisdom and advisability of bearing in mind the attitude toward this issue of office holders and aspirants to office in coming elections in order that there may be restored to the people the lawful use of wholesome beer and light wines, which, under the provisions of the eighteenth amendment can and should be rightfully declared as non-intoxicating beverages."

The executive council asserts it holds "that the eighteenth amendment under a reasonable and proper legislative interpretation would be beneficial to our country and would have the support of the great majority of our people." But the council says an exception is made for the purpose of (Continued on Page Two)

U. S. AND CANADA FACE COAL STRIKE

Mine Union Official Says Men Will Vote on Walkout for April 1.

NEXT MOVE UP TO OWNERS

International Board Member Says Operators Refuse to Negotiate Other Than on Their Own Demands.

Calgary, Alberta, March 8.—Canada and the United States face an international strike of coal miners to begin on April 1, according to a statement issued by Robert Livett, international board member for district No. 18, United Mine Workers of America. The announcement followed the breakup of the peace conference between miners and operators.

Mr. Livett said that ballots had been sent out to all heads of the United Mine Workers in both Canada and the United States, and that the members were being asked whether or not they desired to give power to the policy committee, appointed at the Indianapolis convention, to call a general strike on April 1 if agreements were not entered into by that date. He added that ballots were to be returned to the various district headquarters by March 15. Mr. Livett would not express an opinion regarding the probable outcome of the vote.

Up to Operators.
Mr. Livett said the next move was up to the operators. They refused at a meeting here to negotiate other than on their own demands, he asserted.

As soon as they are willing to recede from their mandatory position we shall be only too willing to reach an agreement that will be satisfactory to both sides," he explained. "The situation is such that in all probability there will be cessation of operations on April 1 unless the operators alter their attitude in the interval."

"Saving Wage" Demanded.
New York, March 4.—Cheaper anthracite coal for the public, to be made possible by slashing the profits of the mine owner rather than by reducing the laborer's wage, is advocated by the United Mine Workers of America in a statement issued here.

"Mine owners freely admit that the cost of coal to the consumer is too high," declares the statement. "The remedy they suggest as a preliminary to the opening of new negotiations for a working agreement with the workers, is a reduction in the cost of digging the coal—the miners' wage—which is placed by the operators at \$3.92 a ton."

The mine workers indicate that lower labor costs will represent a "bare living wage" whereas they insist upon "a saving wage commensurate with the hazards of the industry."

"Coal sells at New York, Philadelphia and in other large cities at prices ranging up to \$16 a ton, which represents the operators' own profits, profits of the railroads, profits of the coal sales company, the royalty takers and distributing agents," the statement sets forth.

"The operators very skillfully avoid any reference to reductions of a substantial nature in the matter of their own profits," the statement continues. "It is therefore obvious that there must be some connection between the operators and all those who handle the coal between the operators and the consumers and, of course, from an interested standpoint, the operators can see defeat only so far as the miners are concerned and a continuation of the earnings of operators, railroads, sales companies and others."

TO RESUME CABLE SERVICE

German Companies Conclude Arrangements With American Firms, Says Berlin Dispatch.

Berlin, March 8.—The Berlin newspapers report that the German Atlantic and German South American Telegraph companies had concluded an arrangement with American telegraph companies whereby the German companies will resume cable service. Under the arrangement the German companies are to operate the section from Bremen to the Azores and the American companies the section between the Azores and New York. The German companies will be merged and will trade their capital, it is reported.

POLAND'S CABINET RESIGNS

Ponikowski Ministry Out After Failure of Vilna Negotiations—Took Office Sept. 20.

Warsaw, Poland, March 8.—The cabinet of Premier Ponikowski has resigned after failure of negotiations with the Vilna delegation on the text of an act of annexation of the region of Vilna to Poland.

[The Ponikowski cabinet took office Sept. 20 last, succeeding the ministry headed by Vincent Witos.]



1. Funeral of young aviator in victims of the Rome airship disaster. 2. Large crowd for Washington memorial to be erected at Alexandria, Va., by the Free Masons. 3.—Latest portraits of Princess Mary of England and Viscountess Lascelles. 4.—were married February 28.

RATIFICATION OF TREATY DOUBTFUL

UNLESS PUBLIC PRESSURE IS BROUGHT TO BEAR ON CERTAIN SENATORS

Four-Power Document Sure of Hard Sifting From Present Indications—Reservations Stumbling Block—Accurate Estimate of Situation Not Available At This Time.

Washington—Inventory of the situation in the Senate has revealed to advocates of the four-power Pacific treaty that ratification will not be accomplished without a big effort, and that unless public pressure is brought to bear half a dozen more Democrats and a few more Republicans may swing over to the leadership of the irreconcilables.

An accurate estimate of the situation in the Senate cannot be made at this time, but the closeness of the situation is so apparent that party leaders will until this week. Much will depend upon the nature of any reservation that is adopted, and in this preliminary sifting the defections hope to win on strategy.

A number of Republicans and Democrats who favor ratification of the treaty either are opposed to the modified Brandegee reservation, which the Foreign Relations Committee compromised upon, or to any reservations, and many of these have said they will vote against ratification if an unsatisfactory reservation is adopted.

On the other hand, a number of Senators on both sides who generally approve the treaty demand stronger reservations than the terms proposed in the Brandegee draft and say they will vote against ratification unless it is strengthened. The small group of irreconcilables will play these groups against each other, as in the League of Nations fight.

STADIUM WORK HALTED

Subscribers To Ohio State Structure Fail To Live Up To Pledge

Columbus—Construction of the athletic stadium at Ohio State University may be held up unless additional funds are forthcoming. It was said today. The crisis comes in June, when the contractors present claims for \$129,250, and for which there is no money to pay them. The needed amount has been pledged by subscribers throughout the state, but on account of their failure to pay up the situation points to a suspension of work and the failure to have the stadium finished for fall. The third installment on subscriptions was due in January. The final payment is due in July.

"Crossing the June financial shoal is, therefore, the end toward which we must bend present efforts," declared Carl S. Stebb, Treasurer of the stadium fund. "If we can keep the contractors on the job through June, payments of final installments will come to the rescue in July, but the overdue pledges must be paid up if this is to be accomplished."

Students have been asked to help bridge the crisis by buying stadium stamps and getting special contributions for the great "horseshoe" structure.

EXPLOSIVES EXPERT DIES

Hackensack, N. J.—Dr. Walter T. Scheele, 62 years old, explosive expert, died here tonight of pneumonia. Dr. Scheele was interned in Atlantic Pentecostal during the World War, and is said to have been paroled after he had presented two inventions to the Government, one of them a safe means of transporting TNT. He was one of the experts called in to make a report on the Wall street bomb explosion.

MAN FATALY SHOT ON STREETS OF TOMPKINSVILLE

Bethel Crow and Clover Rhoton fought a pistol duel on the streets of Tompkinsville, in Monroe county, on March 6th. Rhoton was killed, and according to reports Crow did not receive a wound, tho several shots were fired at him.

GRAVES COUNTY SHERIFF KILLED BY DEPUTY

John T. Roach, sheriff of Graves county, was shot and killed in his office at Mayfield on March 6. Sam Galloway, a former deputy has been charged with the killing. The killing it is reported was brought about by a quarrel over the reduction of Galloway's salary. The report says that the sheriff was shot by his own pistol which the slayer took from the safe in the sheriff's office.

WELL KNOWN CITIZEN MURDERED AT HIS HOME NEAR BIG HILL

Isaac W. Coyle, who owned a store near the top of Big Hill on the old state road in Rockcastle county, was murdered in his home last Thursday night. Evidence has revealed that Mr. Coyle was called to his door, shot down and robbed of about \$600. Mr. Coyle was not discovered until some thirty-six hours after the murder when boys were playing under the floor and noticed blood seeping thru the boards. An investigation immediately followed and Mr. Coyle was found lying near the door with a pillow under his head and a blanket thrown over him.

The report comes that three men by the name of Bowman, Cornett and McQueen have been arrested for the crime.

Mr. Coyle was well known thruout Madison and Rockcastle counties and had many friends in and around Berea. He was a good citizen, it is said, by those who knew him.

WAGE FIGHT OPENS

Chicago—Railroad labor and the nation's largest transportation lines will open their fight over the present scale of wages tomorrow morning before the United States Railroad Labor Board. More than 175 roads have placed petitions for reductions averaging 10 per cent before the board, a move which has been met by many groups of employees by counter-proposals for wage advances.

GLASS PLANT DESTROYED

Newark, N. J.—Fire early Sunday destroyed the blowing and packing house of the Licking Window Glass Company, at Edison, near here, causing damage estimated at \$150,000 and throwing 200 men out of work, and a second fire at Buckeye Lake early today also caused extensive damage, destroying the R. K. White grocery and cold storage plant and three cottages. Harry Motson, President of the glass company, announced that the factory would be rebuilt.

Community Had Goose Dinner

A reader in the state of Washington says that a few days ago a flock of wild geese migrating southward ran into an electrical storm near Martha lake, Washington, with disastrous results, twenty being struck dead. The residents of the district enjoyed a mighty fine wild goose dinner the next day.

Student Ends Life

Annapolis, Md., March 6.—Despondent because he was deficient in certain studies and feeling that he could not be graduated in June, John Burton Mustin, Jr., of Germantown, Pa., member of the senior class at St. John's college, committed suicide by shooting.

World News

By J. R. Robertson, Professor of History and Political Science Berea College

The treaty between the United States and Japan settling the controversy over the island of Yap has been ratified by the senate. This is just a forerunner of the larger treaties. The island concerned formerly belonged to Germany and was taken by Japan during the war. It is so located as to make it important in helping or hindering our wireless connection with the Philippines. We tried at first to get the island, then agreed to a concession for wireless plant, and now by the treaty agree to construct no plant of our own as long as Japan keeps one up and renders satisfactory service. The only objection raised to the treaty was the indefiniteness in regard to the one who may decide when the service is unsatisfactory.

At a recent meeting at Boulogne, in France, English and French statesmen are said to have come to an agreement and practically made an Alliance with one another. In the mutual agreement England promises to support France against any aggression on the part of Germany and likewise to support Poland from outside attacks. France, on her part, gives up her ambitions in the Eastern Mediterranean and supports the interests of England. If the report is correct, it follows close on movements of France in Turkey and Russia that threatened a break between the countries so recently allied. England's agreement in regard to Poland is due to France's strong support of that country.

England has agreed to withdraw her protectorate from Egypt which has existed since 1882. At that time she put down a rebellion which threatened to interfere with her canal interests and decided to remain in the country until order was ensured. The urged to withdraw, she has continued to remain until the present time. Even now she will not withdraw until Egypt agrees to give her a right to protect her communication with India in case of need; to defend Egypt against foreign aggression and to protect foreign interests in Egypt. It is not assured that Egypt will agree to these conditions quickly, and England will stay until she does.

The Four Power Treaty between England, France, Japan and the United States is open to attack in the Senate at the same point that the Treaty of Versailles was in the famous Article X. In this new treaty Article II provides that in case the insular possessions of any of the four powers are attacked the nations shall confer to see what means are to be used in the emergency. Should the agreement be that force was necessary, could it be used by the United States without the consent of Congress? Mr. Harding said that such a consent would be necessary and was implied. A reservation to that effect has been prepared and will probably be brought forward in the senate as was done in case of the Treaty of Versailles.

A curious and interesting question has arisen out of a request made by the Governor of North Carolina for the extradition of a negro charged with murder, who escaped to Canada. In the first place, the State made the request direct rather than thru the Federal Government. In the second place, the Canadian Government is not disposed to return the negro unless a good case can be made against him and requests what is equivalent of a trial on Canadian soil. North Carolina resents this as a reflection on her courts. What the attitude of the National Government will be has not yet appeared. It is likely to be a case that requires delicate handling.

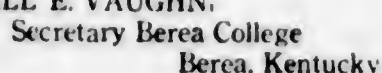
BANK ROBBED OF \$30,000

Indianapolis, Ind.—The East Tenth street branch of the Fletcher Savings and Trust Company of this city, was looted of approximately \$30,000 in currency, liberty bonds and war savings stamps shortly before noon by four roughly dressed and heavily armed bandits. The looting escaped in a touring car in which one of their confederates awaited them. A police pursuit was started immediately, but no trace of the car was found.

"TH' REASON I SMILE ALL TH' TIME IS BECUZ I DONT NEVER DO NO WORRYING! BIZNESS MIGHT BE BETTER 'N IT MIGHT BE A HULL LOT WORSE AN' WERE ON TH' UP-GRADE AGAIN, WITCH IS WHY I ALWAYS WEAR A SMILE! YOU TRY ONE!"



Hail! Hail! the Gang's All With Us!



Ramsey Milholland

by Booth Tarkington



Illustrations by
Irwin Myers

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SYNOPSIS

CHAPTER I.—While his grandfather, which Ramsey's mother had in common, was a doctor, the father was a lawyer. The father was a lawyer, the mother was a doctor. The father was a lawyer, the mother was a doctor. The father was a lawyer, the mother was a doctor.

CHAPTER II.—In the schoolroom, a few years afterward, Ramsey was not distinguished for remarkable ability. Through his law professor, Ramsey was a lawyer, the mother was a doctor. The father was a lawyer, the mother was a doctor. The father was a lawyer, the mother was a doctor.

CHAPTER III.—In high school, Ramsey and Fred were classmates. Ramsey was a lawyer, the mother was a doctor. The father was a lawyer, the mother was a doctor. The father was a lawyer, the mother was a doctor.

CHAPTER IV.—At a class party, Ramsey and Fred were classmates. Ramsey was a lawyer, the mother was a doctor. The father was a lawyer, the mother was a doctor. The father was a lawyer, the mother was a doctor.

CHAPTER V.—The father was a lawyer, the mother was a doctor. The father was a lawyer, the mother was a doctor. The father was a lawyer, the mother was a doctor.

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CHAPTER XV.—The father was a lawyer, the mother was a doctor. The father was a lawyer, the mother was a doctor. The father was a lawyer, the mother was a doctor.

note of something right soon or in a week or so, anyhow. You tell her."

"Well, you're pretty funny," Albert exclaimed, tumbling in the pockets of his coat. "Why don't you go on over and tell her yourself? But just as it happens, there wouldn't be any use your going over there, or me either."

"Why not?"

"Milla ain't there," said Albert, still searching the pockets of his coat. "When we went by her house last night to tell her about your headache and stomach and all that, her mother told us Milla'd gone up to Chicago yesterday afternoon with her aunt and said she left a note for you and she said if you were sick I better take it and give it to you. I was going to bring it over to your house after breakfast."

He found it. "Here."

Ramsey thanked him feebly, and departed in a state of perturbed stupefaction, brought on by a glimpse of the infidelities of life. He had also, not



Pausing in an Alley, He Read Her Note.

relief, but a sense of vacancy and loss; for Milla, out of his reach, once more became mysteriously lovely.

Pausing in an alley, he read her note.

"Dear Ramsey—Thought I ought to call you up but over the phone is just a few explanations as Mamma and Aunt Jess would hear everything and thought I might seem cold to you not saying anything sweet on account of their listening and you would wonder why I was so cold when telling you good-bye for a while maybe weeks. It is this way Uncle Purv wired Aunt Jess he has just taken in a big touring car on a debt and his vacation starts tomorrow so if they were going to take a trip they better start right away so Aunt Jess invited me. Now dearie I have to pack and write this in a hurry so you will not be disappointed when you come by for the R. C. to-night. Do not go get some other girl and take her for I would hate her and nothing in this world would make me false for one second to my kiddo boy. I do not know just when home again as the folks think I better stay up there for a visit at Aunt Jess and Uncle Purv's home in Chicago after the trip is over. But I think of you all the time and you must think of me every minute and believe your own dearie she will never not for one second be false. So tell Sadie and Ali good-bye for me and do not be false to me any more than I would be to you and it will not be long till nothing more will interrupt our sweet friendship."

As a measure of domestic prudence, Ramsey tore the note into irreparable fragments, but he did this slowly, and without experiencing any of the revulsion created by Milla's former misdeed.

He was melancholy, aggrieved that she should treat him so.

CHAPTER VII

He never saw her again. She sent him a "pleasure postal" from Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, which his father disengaged from the family mail, one morning at breakfast, and considerably handed to him without audible comment. Upon it was written, "Oh, you Ramsey!" This was the last of Milla.

Just before school opened, in the autumn, Sadie flew under some revelations. "Milla did like you," said Sadie. "After that time you jumped in the creek to save her she liked you better than any boy in town, and I guess if it wasn't for her cousin MIT up in Chicago she would of liked you the best anywhere. I guess she did, anyway, because she hadn't seen him for about a year then."

"Well, that afternoon she went away I was over there and took in everything that was going on, only she made me wonder on my word of honor

I wouldn't even tell Albert. They didn't get any wire from the note about the touring car; it was her cousin MIT that jumped on the train and came down and used it all up for Milla to go on the trip, and everything. You see, Ramsey, she was turned back a couple of times in school before she came in our class and I don't know how old she is and she don't look old yet, but I'm pretty sure she's at least eighteen, and she might be over. I didn't think such a great deal of this Milla's looks myself, but he's anyway twenty-one years old, and got a good position, and all their family seem to think he's just fine! It wasn't his father that took in the touring car on the debt, like she said she was writing you; it was Milla herself. He started out in business when he was only thirteen years old, and this trip he was getting up for his father and mother and Milla was the first vacation he ever took. Well, of course she wouldn't like my telling you, but I can't see the harm of it, now everything's all over."

"All—al—over? You mean Milla's going to be married?"

"She already is," said Sadie. "They got married at her Aunt Jess and Uncle Purv's house, up in Chicago, last Thursday. Yes, sir; that quiet, little Milla's a regular old married woman by this time, I expect, Ramsey!"

When he got over the shock, which was not until the next day, one predominant feeling remained: it was a gloomy pride—a pride in his proven maturity. He was old enough, it appeared, to have been the same thing as engaged to a person who was now a married woman. His manner thenceforth showed an added trace of seriousness and self-consideration.

Having recovered his equilibrium and something more, he entirely forgot that moment of humble admiration he had felt for Don Yocum on the day of his latest promotion. When he saw her sitting in the classroom, smiling brightly up at the teacher, the morning of the school's opening in the autumn, all his humility had long since vanished and she appeared to him not otherwise than as the scholar whose complete proficiency had always been so irksome to him.

"Look at her!" he muttered to himself. "Some old Teacher's Pet!"

Now and then, as the days and seasons passed, and Don's serene progress continued, never checked or even thwarted, there stirred within him some tingling of the old determination to "show" her; and he would confide up a daydream of Don in fond imagination, while he led the laughter of the spectators. But gradually his feeling about her came to be merely a dull oppression. He was tired of having to look at her (as he stated it) and he thought the Lord that the time wouldn't be so long now until he'd be out of that old school, and then all he'd have to do he'd just take care never to walk by her house, it was cross enough to use some other street when he had to go down town.

"The good old class of Nineteen-Fourteen is about gone," he said to Fred Mitchell, who was still his most intimate friend when they reached the senior year. "Yes, sir; it's held together a good many years. Fred, but after June I'll be busted plumb up, and I hope nobody starts a move to have any romances. There's a good many members of the old class that I can stand and there's some I can't, but there's one I just won't! If we ever did call a reunion, that old Yocum girl would start in right away and run the whole show, and that's where I'd resign! You know, Fred, the thing I think is the one biggest benefit of graduating from this old school? It's never seeing Don Yocum again."

This was again his theme as he sat by the same friend's side, in the rear row of the class at Commencement, listening to the delivery of the Valedictory. "Thanks she's just suddenly, don't she?" he whispered morosely. "She wouldn't trade with the President of the United States right now. Never mind! Just about a half-an-hour more and that's the last of you, old girl! Yes, sir, Fred; one thing we can feel pretty good over: this is where we get through with Don Yocum!"

Ramsey and Fred had arranged to room together at Greenfield, the seat of the state university, and they made the short journey in company the following September. They arrived hilarious, anticipating pleasurable excitements in the way of "fraternity" pledges and initiations, encounters with sophomores, chess meetings, and elections; and also, they were not absolutely without interest in the matter of this, for the state university was considered, and it was not natural to expect in so broad a field, all new to them, a possible vision of something rather thrilling. They whispered cheerfully of all these things during the process of matriculation, and signed the registrar's book on a fresh page; but when Fred had written his name under Ramsey's and looked it over, he took the liberty of turning over the leaf to examine some of the autographs of their future classmates, written on the other side. Then he uttered an exclamation, more droll than delicious, though it affected to be wholly the latter; for the shock to Fred was by no means so painful as it was to his friend.

Ramsey leaped forward and read the name indicated by Fred's finger.

DONALD YOCUM.

When they got back to their pleasant quarters at Mrs. Meigs', facing the campus, Ramsey was still unable to talk of anything except the lamentable discovery; nor were his companion's burlesquing efforts to console him of great avail, though Fred

did become serious in his point out that an accident was different from a high school.

"It's not like having to use one big room as a headquarters, you know, Ramsey. Everything's all right up and she might happen not to be in a single one of your classes."

"You don't know my luck," the afflicted boy protested. "I wish I'd gone to Harvard the way my father wanted me to. Why, this is just the worst misfortune I ever struck! You'll see! She'll be in everything there is, just the way she was back home."

He appeared to be corroborated by the events of the next day, when they attended the first meeting to organize the new class. The masculine element predominated, but Don Yocum was chosen vice president. "You see?" Ramsey said. "Didn't I tell you? Ramsey what happens?"

But after that she ceased for a time to intrude upon his life, and he admitted that his harassment was less grave than he had anticipated. There were about five hundred students in the freshman class, he seldom saw her, and when he did it was not more than a distant glimpse of her on one of the campus paths, her thoughtful head bent over a book as she hurried to a classroom. This was fortunate; and in the flattering attention of being sought, and even hunted, by several "fraternities," simultaneously desirous of his becoming a sworn brother, he almost forgot her. After a hazy month the roommates fell into the arms of the last "frat" to seek them, and having undergone an evening of outrage which concluded with torching rhetoric and an oath taken in midnight, they promptly were jeweled symbols on their breasts and were free to turn part of their attention to other affairs, especially the affairs of the Eleven.

However, they were instructed by the older brethren of their order, whose duty it was to assist in the proper maneuvering of their young careers, that although support of the "senior" teams was important, they must neglect neither the spiritual nor the intellectual by-products of undergraduate doings. Therefore they became members of the college Y. M. C. A. and of the "Lumen Society."

According to the charter which it had granted itself, the "Lumen Society" was an "organization of male and female students"—so "advanced" was this university—"for the development of the powers of debate and oratory, intellectual and sociological progress, and the discussion of all matters relating to philosophy, metaphysics, literature, art, and current events."

A statement so formidable was not without a flushing effect upon Messrs. Milholland and Mitchell; they went to their first "Lumen" meeting in a state of fear and came away little reassured.

"I couldn't get up there," Ramsey declared. "I couldn't stand up there before all that crowd and make a speech, or debate in a debate, to save my soul and gizzard! Why, I'd just keel right over and haf to be carried out!"

"Well, the way I understand it," said Fred, "we can't get out of it. The seniors in the 'frat' said we had to join, and they said we couldn't resign, either, after we had joined. They said we just had to go through it, and after a while we'd get used to it and not mind it so much."

"I will," Ramsey insisted. "I couldn't any more stand up there on my feet and get to spouting about sociology and the radiant metaphysics of the metaphysical buzzsaw than I could fly a flyin' machine. Why, I—"

"Oh, that wasn't anything," Fred interrupted. "The only one that talked like that, he was that Bilekens; he's a tutor, or something, and really a member of the faculty. Most of the

others just kind of blabbered around, and what any of 'em tried to get off their chests hardly amounted to terribly much."

"I don't care. I couldn't do it at all!"

"Well, the way it looks to me," Fred observed, "we simply got to! From what they tell me, the freshmen go to do more than anybody. Every other Friday night, it's all freshmen and nothing else. You get a postal card on Monday morning in your mail, and it says 'Assignment' on it and—then it's got written underneath what you had to do the next Friday night—oration or debate, or maybe just read from some old book or something. I guess we got to stand up there and try anyway."

"All right," said Ramsey. "If they want me to commit suicide they can send me one of their old 'Assignments.' I won't need to commit suicide, though. I guess. All I'll do, I'll just fall over in a fit, and stay in it!"

And, in truth, when he received his first "Assignment," one Monday morning, a month later, he seemed in a fair way to fulfill his prophecy. The attention of his roommate, who sat at a window of their study, was attracted by sounds of stragulation. "What on earth's the matter, Ramsey?"

"Look! Look at this!"

Fred took the card and examined it with an amusement gradually merging into a pleasure altogether too perceptible:

(To be continued)

"The one who wins is the one who works. Who neither labor nor trouble shirks; Who sees his hands, his head, his eyes. The one who wins is the one who tries."

HOPEFUL OUTLOOK FOR SHIP SUBSIDY

MIDDLE AND FAR WEST, ALWAYS AGAINST IT, NOW SAID TO BE CHANGING ITS MIND.

MARKET ARGUMENT IS USED

Advocates of Measure Also Urge That Without It the Lakes-to-the-Sea Deep Waterway Wouldn't Help the Country Much.

By EDWARD B. CLARK

Washington. The good or otherwise, according to the viewpoint, United States ship subsidy either will go on the rocks or manage to make the channel of passage in congress before many tides have ebbed and flowed.

It was eleven years ago last November that the following paragraph appeared in a Washington dispatch:

"President Taft's open support of a measure which its advocates think will build up our merchant marine seemingly has given the subsidy cause headway enough to carry it into the channel of passage. There will be militant opposition from the Middle West and from the South to subsidy in whatever form the legislation shall appear."

The "militant opposition" from the Middle West, West and South prevented the passage of a ship subsidy bill in President Taft's time just as it had prevented it in the times of other Presidents. This year the subsidy advocates say they believe that the West, to some extent, has been won to the cause of subsidy and that a bill, along the lines recommended by the shipping board and endorsed by the President, is pretty certain before long to become the law of the land.

Chairman Albert D. Lasker of the shipping board has maintained that "in due course national aid to private shipping should result in the government's retirement from operation, so that ultimately no increased drain on the treasury would be involved, and through profitable private operation, permanency would be insured in our merchant marine, private initiative and enterprise would be inspired, and the government would find customers for its large fleet of ships."

Argument for the Farmer.

The subsidy advocates seem to be cheerful today, but cheerfulness with them is an old story, and it may be that disappointment will meet them in the future, as it has met them in the past, but it can be said that there are some indications that the representatives in congress of the agricultural districts do not seem to be as determined in their opposition to a ship subsidy, as once they were. The plea is made that increased marketing opportunities will come if the government subsidizes shipping companies and that the increase in the trade with new markets and the profits therefrom will more than balance the taxation made necessary by the subsidizing of the marine industry.

It is on this assumed change of mind of the men of the Middle and Far West that the administration is depending for the success of its subsidy plans. Prior to this time, however, subsidy has seemed to be on the eve of success, only to find that the morrow brought failure. Years on years New England representatives in congress, led by Senator William P. Frye of Maine, fought for subsidy. The arguments they used are the arguments of today. Once they did not prevail, but now it is possible that they may prevail.

The United States wants to get out of the shipping business. President Harding has let it be known directly not only that he is opposed to further excursions of the government into industrial and commercial fields in its own behalf, but that his desire is to put a stop to present activities of the government in these fields.

Deep-Sea Waterway Involved.

So it is that congress is to be asked to grant subsidies for shipping companies that will enable them to take over such government vessels as are now conditioned, to pay the scale of wages demanded by American maritime law and to enter into new trading relations with the ports of the world.

Shipping men argue that the country will not gain much by a deep-sea waterway from the lakes to the Atlantic coast unless subsidy legislation is enacted. They say that foreign vessels will get the trade that should go to American vessels and that the increased prosperity which would come otherwise will not be in evidence. This lake-to-the-sea waterway argument is being used in Washington today.

The United States government has hundreds of ships lying idle. This much everybody knows. The shipping board vision sees all these vessels playing the sen, opening up new trade posts, stimulating new manufacturing and agricultural industries in the United States, and doing other things congenial to a business-willing country. It may be that if the subsidy bill is passed the vision never will materialize, and again it may be that there will be no subsidy legislation to give it a chance to take shape, form or substance.

May Adjourn Early in June.

The majority leader of the house of representatives, Frank W. Mondell of Wyoming, believes that congress will get through with its work and he ready for adjournment by

he may work in June. It is probably true that congress can get through with its work by the first of June, but whether it will get through with it or not is another matter.

It was suggested to Mr. Mondell by the writer that there was in the path a somewhat forbidding bill of work. He admitted the bill, but denied that it was forbidding. He says that the appropriation bills are in good preliminary shape and that the other legislation outlined will be passed with no great amount of trouble. The house leader thinks that with the treaties and the tariff out of the senate's way, all other things speedily will be accomplished for.

One does not like to take issue with such an authority on matters as the leader of the majority in the house of representatives, and one does not take issue with him in the matter of the slowness of his belief that congress will adjourn about the time of the advent of the month of roses; but looking back through the history of congresses during the last twelve or fourteen years, it is found that the best laid plans and seemingly the best based thoughts of the leaders generally have gone wrong. However, there have been preliminary and reassuring words from certain senators who it was thought would oppose the treaties, and therefore the most formidable obstacle of progress perhaps may be accounted as eliminated—but still one never can tell.

Bonus Bill Troubles.

A bonus bill is going through at this session or the next one. Already, as has been made clear prior to this time, certain taxation plans were agreed upon by the house ways and means committee through which and by which money to pay the ex-service men was to be raised. Recently, however, there has come opposition to this direct form of taxation, and the President has suggested the general sales tax plan, which has almost been discarded as impossible of passage.

Politicians are interested somewhat in speculation as to just what the Republican and Democratic campaigners will say in the preliminaries of the coming congressional contest concerning this bonus matter. Two great organizations of business men of the United States, the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers, are against the bonus legislation. The congressmen are being told that a great body of voters, including some ex-service men, are against the legislation. The general belief of politicians, however, is that greater party support can be secured by the passage of the bonus bill than by defeating the measure.

Service men are objecting strongly to the constantly made statements that the special taxes, or a bond issue, are to be authorized. "In order to satisfy the service men," the former soldiers do not like this way of putting it, because they hold that the debt to them is a just one and that it is not right constantly to tell the taxpayer that the daily penny or penny that he is putting out would be saved to him if it were not for the soldiers' insistence on a bonus. Members of congress are willing to admit that there is some justification for the complaint of the men who served.

Cannon Will Retire.

Uncle Joe Cannon, one time called by his political opponents "czar of the house of representatives," has announced that he will not be a candidate for re-election. Mr. Cannon is eighty-six years old. He has broken all records for length of service in the house of representatives. Since the year 1872 he has known defeat only twice in the campaigns of every succeeding two years.

It was said in Washington when Mr. Cannon's announcement was made that he would not be a candidate for re-election, "Cannon will leave the house eleven years after 'Cannonism' departed." What was called "Cannonism," however, merely represented the old order of doing things in the house. Cannonism in a sense was simply party "majorityism." The speakers of the house of other times, of whatever party, were possessed of power which seemingly gave ample excuse for the use of the word czarism.

Joseph G. Cannon has been called "Uncle" through many years. If he had not been held in affection he never would have been so called. His enemies like him. Many of them paid tribute to him, even in the day when they were thinking on the possibility of ousting him from the speaker's chair. They never succeeded in doing this, but they did succeed in taking away from him and from subsequent speakers of the house the almost imperial power which they held.

If Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois were to remain unknown because of any of his legislative endeavors, he still would hold place in history as the central figure in a struggle which has a place in the congressional records for all time.

Cannon in a way has been a dual personality. He has combined a certain rugged, unchangeable simplicity of life and outlook with a marked mental tendency toward the conservatism of broadness. He liked to be known as the champion of the people, but he saw safety in the upholding of certain institutions which progressivism rightly or wrongly thought had money rather than wisdom for their foundations.

A Transition.

Aunt (singing)—I'm glad to hear you playing some new pieces, my dear.

Niece—They're the same ones I played before, mumble, only we've had the piano tuned.

DR. J. E. ANDERSON

Office in Berea Bank & Trust Co. Building

Berea, Ky.

Office Phone 217 Res. Phone 174

Notary Public

Phone No. 49

W. B. WALDEN**ATTORNEY-AT-LAW**

Notary Public

Practice in all Courts

BEREA, KY.**O. L. GABBARD****Auctioneer**

See him at his Barber Shop under Berea Post Office Before setting date of sale.

DR. LOGSDON**DENTIST**

Office hours 8-12 a. m., 1-4 p. m.

Government Dentist

Located in

BAKER BUILDING

Main Street

Berea, Ky.

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Dr. J. C. Gabbard**DENTIST**

Office in Berea Bank & Trust Co. Bldg., over the Bank

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8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Daily

Phone 145

J. F. CLEMMER**PLUMBER**

Phone 83

Berea, Ky**List Your Property FOR SALE**

with

Scruggs, Welch & Gay
REAL ESTATE AGENTS
Berea, Kentucky**F. L. MOORE'S****Jewelry Store**

FOR

First Class Repairing

AND

Pine Line of Jewelry**CENTER ST.****BEREA KY****REMEMBER**

You live in your clothes most of the time. So keep them neatly cleaned and pressed. For the most careful attention to your clothes

call

The Model Press Shop**PHONE 71****BUILDING THE ADVERTISEMENT**

Here's an easy way to go about making up your ad.

First, lay out with pencil and ruler, on paper, the exact dimensions of your space.

Next, try to find some distinctive way to use the border lines. If you are advertising furniture, a heavy border will be in keeping. If your line is dry goods, select a dainty border.

If you want to use a cut, see where you think it will "go" best in your space. Then an effective head line. Sketch it in.

Now figure out the best place for the type, and rule lines to indicate it.

Now you are ready to write your text-matter, and to indicate the place for your name or signature.

Try this plan, and see how much better it is than "going at it blindly."—The Advertising Club of St. Louis.

Local PageNews of Berea and Vicinity,
Gathered from a Variety
of Sources.

D. W. Jackson will be at home the last of the week.

Mrs. H. K. McKeen also fell the same morning but was lucky to receive no serious injuries.

J. W. Johnson and family moved last week from Center street to their new home in the west part of town.

W. A. Lockhart, recently proprietor of Boone Tavern Barber Shop, is spending this week with his family in Berea.

Mrs. R. C. Sanders and children returned home Monday, after spending ten days with her mother, Mrs. D. W. Jackson.

Mrs. Kate Tatum and daughter, Nellie, returned Tuesday from a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Tatum at Ravenna.

Word has been received that Mrs. Hutchins, wife of President Hutchins, who is ill in Cleveland, O., is improving.

Pres. W. J. Hutchins gave a very interesting and helpful talk to the Woman's Industrial Monday afternoon.

Bruce Trimble, student of the College Department, returned Monday from a visit to his parents in Menifee county.

Harris and Terrill, proprietors of The Economy Grocery, are now located in their new place on Chestnut street.

Mrs. Tom Adams, of Kingston, fell the morning of the sleet, broke her arm, and seriously hurt her side, which is causing much pain.

Mrs. Elmer Lewis is slowly recovering from a two weeks' sickness with pneumonia fever. Mr. Lewis has also been sick for a few days but is again able to be about.

G. G. Hibbard has just returned from the burial of his sister, Mrs. Mary Tipton, of Manchester, who died with influenza and pneumonia on March 5.

Dora Baker and his sister, Mrs. Shields, of Champaign, Ill., and Mr. and Mrs. Shearer of Tuscola, Ill., who were called here by the death of their mother, Mrs. Sallie Baker, returned home the first of the week.

S. C. Rice, former student of Berea and at one time member of the Faculty of the Foundation School, was visiting in Berea on Tuesday. Mr. Rice is now the evangelist singer for the Kentucky Conference of the M. E. Church.

John Muncy has sold his splendid home on Jackson street to G. E. Porter and will give possession about April 20. Mr. Muncy will begin at once the erection of a new house on his lot next to Dr. Felton's, but expects to live temporarily in the home now occupied by Dr. Porter on Estill street.

John W. Welch was sick at his home on Chestnut street all of last week.

Annabell and Edward Porter have been very sick with flu.

Joe Parsons, who delivers for Cornett & Dean, is very ill at this writing.

Mrs. Gilbert and two daughters are very sick with flu.

Dr. B. F. Robinson made a business trip to Cincinnati Tuesday.

John Mullins is moving into his new home that he purchased from B. Harris on Chestnut street.

Elsie, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Davidson, has been quite ill with flu.

Mr. and Mrs. Lemoy, of Evanston, Ill., are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Cunningham.

John W. Welch goes to Knoxville Thursday, the ninth, to speak to the Merchants' Association on "Selling Sense."

George Taylor and family, of Richmond, relatives of Mrs. Sallie A. Baker, were over from Richmond to attend her funeral Sunday.

G. G. Hibbard passed thru Hiram Johnson's Judicial District last week and reports that he did not see a sign of booze or moonshine in his district.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Logan, of Danville, were visiting Mrs. Logan's mother, Mrs. Sallie Adams, on Center street during the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Benton Fielder have announced the arrival of a fine boy, but so far they have been unable to decide upon a name for him. We would suggest that they make him the name sake of his uncle, Leonard, who distinguished himself in the oratorical contest at Danville last Saturday evening.

Over a quarter of a million well-known men and women from different parts of the country have signed written endorsements for Tanlac, Berea Drug Co.

It is reported that Will Moberly, who has been confined in Manchester jail for various violations of the law, was captured in Richmond after he had broken the Manchester jail. He was placed in the Richmond jail to wait for the arrival of the Clay county officers.

Mrs. Mahon and family are moving this week to their new home on Estill street.

The newly established firm of R. R. Harris and Harold Terrill is now located and doing business in the building formerly occupied by C. D. Smith's dry goods store.

E. L. Feese, of Center street, who has been laid up for several days with a sprained knee and ankle, is now out again. Those of us who have been worrying over having to keep our tax money can now rest easy as Mr. Feese is on the job again.

Dean Waugh, who has been down with flu for several days, is improving, tho not yet able to be out.

Mr. Taylor has just received a letter from Philadelphia saying that Mrs. Taylor is slowly improving and is now able to sit up an hour each day.

John Fowler, one of Berea's foremost barbers, is confined this week with flu.

WEST END AND VICINITY

J. W. Purkey, who has been absent from his store for some time because of illness, was able to return Monday.

Mrs. Raleigh Davis and Mrs. Purkey visited their sister, Mrs. Harold Parsons, Sunday.

Joe Parsons was kept at home by flu the first of the week.

Ernest Swinford moved to the house vacated by W. C. Winkler.

Mr. Parrott was elected superintendent of West End Sunday-school, Sunday, as Mrs. Kilbourne is going away.

C. H. Todd was unable to carry the mail last week on account of illness. W. J. Blanton carried the mail on his route.

Mr. and Mrs. James Fowler of Maydee and Greene Parsons of Bobtown visited Mrs. D. F. Parsons, Sunday.

Mrs. Wm. Swinford writes from Florida that her health is greatly improved and they plan to return as soon as winter is over.

Miss Mayme Black of Richmond is visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. H. Jackson, this week.

Homer Johnson, who has been at his uncle's, J. H. Jackson's, all winter, was called to Leroy, Ill., by the serious illness of his mother.

POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT

What promises to be the most enjoyable program given in Berea this year will be held in the Parish House Wednesday, March 15, at 7:30 p. m.

Select talent from the College and town will contribute instrumental and vocal music. Choice readings, both serious and humorous. The Woman's Christian Association of the Union Church is fostering the entertainment for the purpose of completing the interior decoration of the new church. You will get your money's worth by coming besides aiding this great work.

MRS. SALLIE BAKER PASSES AWAY

Mrs. Sallie Baker died at her home here Saturday, aged 82 years. She was the widow of the late Bronston Baker who passed away several years ago. She was widely connected in the county and was beloved by a large circle of friends and relatives. She has been a member of the Baptist church since childhood and was devoted to its teachings. Surviving her are four daughters and one son. Funeral services were conducted Sunday at 2:00 o'clock and interment in the Berea cemetery.

SHUT UP THE CHICKENS

The Jackson Street League, at a meeting Monday evening, authorized a committee to send a communication to all owners of poultry on the street, urging them without delay to comply with the city ordinance which requires that fowls should not be allowed to go at large but should be confined to the owner's premises. This is the time when seed is sown on the lawns and parkways and the grass is starting, and fowls will do a great amount of damage if allowed to scratch in the soft earth and feed upon the young blades of grass. Chickens are not discriminating in their search for tid-bits.

It is hoped that this friendly notice will be at once acted upon.

(Signed) Committee on Sanitation
The League also directed that this notice should be in The Citizen as a reminder to other people in town to try to be good neighbors, even tho they are not so fortunate as to live on Jackson street.

Tanlac's best advertising comes from people who have actually used it. Berea Drug Co.

THE UNION CHURCH

The Sunday morning service will be conducted by Prof. J. W. Raine, and there will be a reception of new members.

The prayer meeting this week will be lead by H. J. Christopher.

A cordial invitation is given to these services.

PARENT-TEACHERS ASSOCIATION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL

The Parent-Teachers Association meets Friday afternoon at 2:30. The devotional exercise will be conducted by Rev. Howard Hudson, and the program will be presented by the parents instead of the children. Music will be one of the features of the program.

Everyone is invited to be present at this meeting and a special and urgent invitation is extended to the trustees of the Public School.

Classified Advertisements**LOST**—Cameo pin with gold rim around it. Finder please return to owner and get reward. Mrs. John W. Welch, Chestnut street.**EGGS FOR HATCHING**

Pure blood Buff Orpington. Setting of 15, 75 cents. Howard Hudson. Phone 108.

FOR SALE—Two pair of draft mares, 5 and 9 years old. Terms, cash or on time with interest. J. A. Carter, R. 2, Berea, Ky.**FOR SALE**

Fifteen White Leghorns, \$18. Five White Wyandotte Cockerels. Mrs. R. E. Bartlett.

FOR RENT—Large barn and lot on Depot street. See Mrs. Mollie Parks, Chestnut street, near Berea National Bank.**FARM WANTED**—Wanted to hear from owner of a farm for sale for fall delivery. Give lowest price. L. Jones, Box 551, Olney, Ill.**FOR RENT**—One large room, beautiful location, on Center street. Apply Mrs. Sallie Hall, 30 Center street, Berea, Ky.**AGENTS**—Write Elaine today. Big money right now, selling Elaine washable spring dress materials in your own territory. ELAINE, P. O. Box 672, Cincinnati.**FOR SALE**

Very desirable building lot on good concrete walk. Water line and electric lights. A bargain. Price, \$400. See R. R. Harris, The Economy Store.

FOR SALE

Place your order for eggs from fine laying White Wyandottes. Fifteen \$1.50, thirty \$2.50, fifty \$4.00, one hundred \$7.00. A few Wyandotte Cockerels at \$1.50 each. Mrs. R. E. Bartlett.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

White Plymouth Rock eggs for setting. Pure-bred. Strain direct from flock at State Experiment Station. Place your order now. Mrs. D. S. Greene, phone 125-3, Walnut Meadow pike, Berea, Ky.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

All claims against the estate of Mrs. Sallie Burnell should be filed before April 1st.

A. W. Burnell, Administrator

SNAPPY SAYINGS, 10 CENTS

Be witty and funny—win a reputation as a smart talker. Hundreds of best humorous epigrams and paragraphs in handy volume. You can use them as your own. Sent post-paid for a dime cash. O. M. HAYS, Box 1643, Jacksonville, Florida.

GLADIOLUS BULBS FOR SALE

We have several hundred of Kunderd's Primulins Hybrids for sale—small size 3c, 30c per doz; large, 6c, 60c per doz; also the following named varieties: America, Halley, Ruffled Glory, Europa, Mrs. Frank Pendleton, Niagara, Schwaben and North Star. D. J. Lewis, Berea, Ky.

FOR SALEHaving sold my farm, I have for sale the following:
1 team draft mares, 3 and 7 years old; 1 saddle and driving mare, 5 years old; 1 Deering mowing machine and rake; 1 two-horse 2 3-4 in. Studebaker wagon; 1 No. 20, left hand, Oliver turning plow; 1 No. 12, left hand, Vulcan turning plow.

It will pay anyone needing any of the things mentioned above to see me before buying. T. B. Stephenson, 58 Center street, Berea, Ky., phone 75.

Twenty million people have taken Tanlac with the most gratifying results. Berea Drug Co.

Business Men Need

As an up-to-date business man you need the service and cooperation of an up-to-date Bank—a Bank that places safety and efficient cooperation with customers ahead of other considerations.

This institution renders service of this character, and as a member of the FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM, our facilities and our knowledge of present day conditions are always up-to-date in every particular.

We cordially invite your checking account and pay 4% interest on your surplus funds deposited in our Savings Department.

Berea National Bank

J. L. GAY, Cashier

BEREA**KENTUCKY****The Economy Store in New Location**

We are now located on the north side of Chestnut street, next door to C. D. Smith's Dry Goods Store, where we welcome our many customers whom we assure that we fully appreciate.

NEW FIRM

R. R. Harris and Harold Terrill have formed a partnership and we are glad to say to you that as heretofore we will adhere to the old principles of The Economy Store. Full value every time and we assure you that we will give you the best goods for a reasonable price and if at any time you should receive unsatisfactory goods don't fail to let us know. We will please you. We cordially invite you to visit our new store.

Telephone 130 **The Economy** Telephone 130**AGAIN I SAY**

That we do not cobble shoes. We have the best equipment coupled with our experience and workmanship which terms us as mechanics NOT COBBLERS.

Compare our work with that of others and you will agree with us in this: "It's not so much how much you pay, it's what you get for what you pay."

First class work for those who care.

See **THOMA**

Short Street

Berea, Kentucky

GO TO G. V. TODD'S Depot St.

Gott's Old Stand

For

Dry Goods and Groceries

ALSO

BEST AND CHEAPEST MEATS**HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR PRODUCE****GUARANTEED SATISFACTION**

When we repair your shoes it is done with the very best leather, besides every stitch and tack is guaranteed.

When your shoes give way it's time to look for a shoe shop that does the work so reasonable that it will pay instead of purchasing new ones. Come to our shop when your shoes are run down. Guaranteed Satisfaction is our motto.

W. R. RAMBO

Berea College Shoe Repair

Short Street

CANFIELD BUS LINE**BEREA DIVISION**

Lv. Berea	Lv. Richmond	Lv. Berea	Lv. Richmond
6:15 a.m.	7:00 a.m.	10:45 a.m.	1:30 p.m.
8:00 a.m.	10:00 a.m.	2:45 p.m.	8:00 p.m.

Fare one way, 75 cents

THE CITIZEN

A non-partisan family newspaper published every Thursday by
BEREA PUBLISHING CO. (Incorporated)

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Editor JAMES M. REINHARDT, Managing Editor

Entered at the postoffice at Berea, Ky., as second class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One year, \$1.50; six months, 85 cents; three months, 50 cents. Payable in advance

Foreign Advertising Representative, The American Press Association.

Kentucky High Schools Debating League

The University of Kentucky last year started a High School Debating League for Kentucky. It was found to be quite a large task to undertake the entire state in addition to the other regular work of the Extension Department. This year the director asked the Secretary of Berea College, who is also Superintendent of the College Extension, if he would assume the responsibility of handling the debate work for the 38 counties of Eastern Kentucky. After a meeting in Lexington, the plan was finally agreed upon. The whole of Eastern Kentucky, comprising 38 counties, was turned over to the Extension Department of Berea to be managed as the superintendent deemed best.

This district was subdivided into 5 smaller but natural geographical districts: Big Sandy, with centers at Catlettsburg and Pikeville; the Upper Kentucky River district, centering at Hazard; the Upper Cumberland River district, centering at Pineville; the Knob district, centering at Somerset; and the Border district, centering at Richmond. There will be debates at Pikeville, Catlettsburg, Harlan, Pineville, Harboursville, London, Somerset, Hazard, and probably Richmond. It is the plan to bring the two winners of the series of tournaments to Berea for a final Eastern Kentucky championship debate. The subject for discussion throughout the entire State of Kentucky is emigration. Eighteen schools in the Eastern Kentucky district have already enrolled for the debates, and six others are now under consideration.

This is a great movement, and will be the means of getting the high schools of Eastern Kentucky in closer touch with each other as well as tying up the patrons of the schools with the interests of their children. The literature for these debates is furnished by the University of Kentucky, as practically the same program is conducted in both Eastern Kentucky and the other sections of the state. If the present rate of progress keeps up, at least 75 percent of the high schools of Eastern Kentucky should be in the League next year.

One Way Out

Everybody who reads the Kentucky papers knows that there is entirely too much crime being committed in the Commonwealth. Everyone who knows a large number of people is well aware that there is an alarmingly high percentage of folk who rarely think of taking the law and the officers of the law seriously. Everyone who has looked into the matter knows that there are numerous officers—sheriffs, judges, clerks, and deputies—who do precious little to uphold the dignity of the law.

And this crime and contempt for law exist chiefly because we have never entered seriously upon the business of training citizens, and because a large percentage of officers have not always done their full duty. They have relatives and friends, or they are tied up by political obligations, or they can be bought over, or they give notice before going to serve warrants, or they are afraid.

But there are officers who do not exempt their friends, who are not hamstrung by political or factional alliances, who cannot be bought, who do not use the telephone before starting to make arrests, who are not afraid! These are the men who are making the law mean what it says, and who are putting a stop to crime.

Judge Hiram Johnson, of London, Ky., belongs to this latter class. He was elected circuit judge on a law-and-order platform, and to the great disappointment of the lawless element in his circuit he is standing by his campaign pledges. He has made the law a reality to some men who heretofore winked at it; he has broken up factional wars; he has made moonshining exceedingly unpopular; he has shown the way out of crime and lawlessness. There is nothing spectacular about his methods. He has not created any new legal machinery. He has merely done the old-fashioned thing of enforcing the laws.

We do not need a lot of new machinery to stop lawlessness. We already have enough laws to convert Kentucky into a paradise. What we need is an army of officers whose backbones are made of something else besides stems of spaghetti, who will administer our laws with promptness, thoroughness and dignity. That is exactly what Judge Johnson is doing. Such men deserve the commendation and support of every citizen of the Commonwealth.

World Conditions

Dr. George Sherwood Eddy's address in the College Chapel last Sunday morning dealt largely with the present world needs.

In the first place, the world needs bread. The ravages and devastation of war have shaken the very economic foundation of the world. The world is struggling. Children are starving in the streets of many of the leading cities of Europe. China is in the midst of famine.

The world needs peace. National strife, race hatred, and social upheavals are making out of the world a veritable battleground. The old order is passing, and a new day is dawning. The world looks dark today, but not as dark as it has looked after a bloody experience like the French Revolution. Three autocratic families, until this war, ruled a large part of Europe—the Romanoffs of Russia, the Hapsburgs of Austria, and the Hohenzollerns of Germany, but they have fallen forever, and ten new free republics now cover the domain of these three empires.

We talk about the Bolsheviks of Russia with a feeling of hatred, but their struggles are nothing but the natural efforts of a benighted and hoodwinked people trying to find themselves. Dr. Eddy said that he expected to see men with horns and hoofs when he went into the territory of the Bolsheviks, but instead he found smooth-faced, fair-haired youths with honest souls and clear eyes, behind the Bolshevik ramparts studying their books. Ninety percent of the Russian population is illiterate, have never been given a chance in the world. The Bolsheviks are sending them to school and doing everything in their power to educate them and to feed them, but at the same time are fighting relentlessly to establish themselves.

Dr. Eddy's climax was reached in his declaration that only the saving power of Jesus Christ and the unhampered work of Christianity can redeem Europe. In the first place, the principle of personality, or the worth of man, must be recognized. Man is greater than a machine, and whenever interest in the welfare of an individual is manifested, a long step has been made in redeeming that man for righteousness.

The second great principle in bringing order out of chaos is that of brotherhood. Brotherhood and friendly cooperation work better, pay better, and are more efficient than merciless competition. Then comes the opportunity of service. Which works better—to live to make a better world, or to look upon life as a game of grab or dollar-chasing? The great men of our time never ask the question, "What will I get out of it?"

Then, lastly, comes the principle of liberty. When the personality of man is established, and brotherhood reigns; when the principle of service has been enthroned, we will have liberty and freedom in the true sense—industrial liberty, social liberty, and religious liberty.

A Rediscovered Christianity

The following item of news has come from the Information Department of the Federation of Churches of America, including the Baptist, Methodist, Congregational, Disciples, Presbyterian, and Reform Church. Mr. Glenn Frank, Editor of the Century Magazine, speaking at the National Conference of the Methodist Church in Detroit, a few weeks ago, referred to the common fear that modern Christian Scholarship in "digging around the roots of primitive Christianity," would give us a "reduced Christianity." "It has now dawned upon us," he said, "that the scholars and social pioneers who have been digging around the roots of primitive Christianity the past twenty-five years have given us not a reduced Christianity, but a rediscovered Christianity; not the Christianity that has to do solely with the cultivation of private virtues in the individual, but the Christianity that has to do with the establishment of a moral order in politics as well: a rediscovered Christianity that demands a clean soul and a clean society: a rediscovered Christianity that allows no conflict of interest between the Evangelist of private interest and the Missionary of social interest: a rediscovered Christianity that looks on moral order not as a postscript added because of exigencies of the Industrial Age, but as an integral part of primitive Christianity which is related to society as well as the individual. If we are to achieve a new order instead of slumping into a new disorder, it is imperative that in the future the average citizen maintain a tolerant attitude toward opinion, a democratic attitude toward wealth and an aristocratic attitude toward work."

Mr. Frank in his discussion will strike fear in many quarters because of the intolerant attitude toward opinion. We have reached the stage in our freedom of life that we can discuss with perfect propriety and in complete harmony with Christ, the opinions of Voltaire, Darwin, and the teachings of Confucianism. It has been perfectly legitimate for a student to study the doctrines and the teachings of Mohammed because Mohammed is recognized as a heathen from a benighted land. But to refer to what Darwin said is tabooed, not because it has no virtue in it, but because it has been deemed to be the wise policy to taboo it. Mr. Frank in his speech referred to the letter of Voltaire of Helvetius. "I wholly disapprove of what you say but will defend to death your right to say it." He also referred to General Grant's demand for the release of Jefferson Davis, not because he sympathized with Jefferson Davis, but because he believed the best interest of America demanded a reconciliation as soon as possible. Right should never give quarter to wrong, but the leading thinkers today upon the subject of Christian progress are demanding a reconstructed theology that will keep pace with the rediscovery of Christianity that is taking place today.

It is absolutely beyond human conception to believe that the Apostle Paul or Christ himself would act in every way today as he acted two thousand years ago. The fact is, the daily conduct and the method of instruction of both Jesus and Paul fit in with the life of the time in which they lived; but the great Christian principles that they enunciated are just now coming to light in the world. Christians have been groping for nearly two thousand years trying to discover the full meaning of Christ's life, and it is only where intolerance is practiced that we have a narrow life and a reduced Christianity.

We have been interested and pleased with the comments both pro and con that have been made upon The Citizen's recent editorial on a Reconstructed Theology. We take the criticism in the light in which it was given—in a Christian way—but still hold to our point that evangelism and theology are dragging and that if the world is to be won for Christ, they must keep up with man's intellectual development which is in direct line with God's plan for the world. Let us earnestly pray that this will be done.

ANOTHER VIEW

Rutherford, N. J.

Mr. Editor.

Dear sir:

Your able editorial of February 9th on "Evangelism" I have just read because of the reply of J. B. Kilbourne appearing in The Citizen, February 23d. I do not know Mr. Kilbourne, and I have not the honor of your acquaintance, nor that of Prof. Geo. H. Felton, but I find my sympathy is largely with sentiments expressed by Mr. Kilbourne. On Sunday next, March 5th, I will have been in the world sixty-eight years, not long, but long enough to have heard every prominent evangelist from C. G. Finney to Billy Sunday. D. L. Moody used to carry with him Finney's book on evangelism, because, he said, those converted under Finney's preaching seemed always genuine. Finney was probably the most successful evangelist this country ever had. Billy Sunday has, possibly, as much to say about hell as President Finney, but his manner and method are entirely different. I have in my library "Finney's Systematic Theology," also "Elements of Theology" by James H. Fairchild and regard them both absolutely safe, sound and up-to-date.

Your statement about death strikes me as strange. We have always had so-called Universalists, Restorationists, Annihilationists, and all kinds of unbelievers who professed no fear of death, but not because they merited God's favor. Human nature seems to be the same now as fifty years ago or four thousand years ago. Life seems to be more superficial today than fifty years ago. This has been observed by some of our best educators. President Eliot remarked somewhat recently that it required a surgical operation to get men to think now days. Princeton University finds it necessary to eliminate the auto from its grounds. We are surfeited with the movies and other attractions. Oberlin had its dance here in New York last Friday night. The tendency seems to be to accept Darwinism or most anything else that will discount the authority of God and the Bible. Science or even

Christian Science is accepted without any real knowledge of the subjects. It is a desire to get away from all authority. Love of course is the fulfillment of all law, but Christ said, "If ye love Me, keep my Commandments." If a man is conscious of anything he is conscious of his accountability. When the judge pronounces sentence against the person convicted of murder, he closes by saying: "My God have mercy on your soul." There are thousands of worldly intelligent people who will never have any peace of mind until they accept the pardoning grace of Christ. It is the only way. The modern doctrine that there is no such thing as sin or even right or wrong, as per "The Folkways" of Professor Sumner, is very pernicious.

Most sincerely,

E. P. Fairchild

MISS GRACE WILSON AT THE METHODIST CHURCH

Miss Grace Wilson, of Detroit, Mich., is giving a series of four evangelistic sermons in the Methodist Church. She spoke Tuesday evening on, "The Disease, the Physician, and the Cure." She said, "Sin is a disease which puts our faculties out of gear; it weakens our moral energy and dandens our sensibilities; it makes a coward of us and makes us intolerable and narrow.... A true Christian is brave, liberal, courageous and sensitive to the finer things of life." The subject of her address on Wednesday was, "The New Creation." Miss Wilson has been for some time in evangelistic work in connection with the Detroit Conference. During the last three years she has spent a number of months in Clay county, Kentucky. She is on her way now to Manchester to resume work there in connection with a group of churches. Her third address in the Methodist Church will be given this evening and the fourth and last will be given on Friday evening.

COMES HIGH BUT HE PAYS

The plain American citizen files his income tax return and never thinks of such a thing as cancellation of indebtedness.—Washington, D. C., Star.

I am yours if you take me

—Thrift

There is nothing more plentiful than the wisdom that comes too late. The solace of sacrifice when life is young is very sweet when life is old.

A bank account started now in your youthful days encourages economy, promotes prosperity and doubles the zest of living.

ONE DOLLAR IS
ALL IT TAKES
TO START AN
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Better than ever. It bakes everything

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Best on the market. Always fresh. Sold at reasonable prices and guaranteed by all grocers

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BEREA PRESSING CLUB

Best equipment and service at lowest cost, Pressing cleaning, dry-cleaning, and repairing. Old clothes made new! Jack Chastain, tailor; Herbert H. Todd, presser. All work guaranteed. Located on Short Street, Berea, Ky.

S. C. WHITE, Manager

COMING, SCHOOL BENEFIT

There will be five successive picture shows beginning Tuesday evening, March 14th, in College Chapel, for the benefit of the children in Knapp Hall and the Public School.

The photoplays will be presented on the following Tuesday evenings, March 14th, "Johnny Ring and the Captain's Sword," by Russell Conwell. This is a great true-to-life photoplay. Everybody knows Russell Conwell from his "Acres of Diamonds." Experts claim that this play is equal to anything that he has produced. March 21 will be presented: "The Stream of Life" by Shields. This play has been claimed to be equal to Griffith's "Birth of a Nation." March 28 "Daughter of Maryland," a very charming photoplay. April 4 "The Little Minister" will be shown. No matter how often one has seen this play, it never grows old. April 11 "Dombey and Son," introducing one of the great scenes in what is perhaps one of Dickens' best novels. Remember the dates: March 14, 21, 28 and April 4 and 11. The admission price will be 15 cents for adults and 10 cents for children. The net proceeds will be divided between Knapp Hall and the Public School in proportion to the number of tickets sold by each school. The receipts taken at the door will be divided equally.

Let your money do two things—give you a happy evening and help our schools.

AND NONE OF IT WAS FALSE

There may be some doubt about the color of Washington's hair, but it is gold eagles to Continental shiplasters that there were no engagements in it.—Boston Transcript.

COLORED COLUMN

Mrs. Ada Bush is ill with lagrippe. Miss Mattie White is improving nicely.

Job Campbell made a short visit to Dayton, O.

Miss Ella Rice is at home from New York, N. Y.

Charlie Clark made a business trip to Richmond last week.

Garnett Diggs attended a card social in Richmond last week.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Gentry died of whooping cough.

Miss Glendon Reynolds visited friends and relatives in Richmond last week.

The Glendale School is now open. Mrs. Matilda Gentry is teaching a large attendance every day.

Miss Adelia Bowman was called from Knoxville, Tenn., school, to the funeral of her mother, Mrs. Sarah Bowman.

Mrs. Frank Bush has been ill for a few days with influenza but is improving.

Friends are glad to know Mrs. Josie Merritt is improving from a light attack of flu and neuralgia.

Elbridge Reid, son of Elizabeth Reid, was married to Miss Alice V. Kindelle of Dayton, O. They are now residing at the home of Mrs. Reid in Middletown, Ky., near Berea.

MRS. SARAH BOWMAN PASSES AWAY

The funeral services of Mrs. Bowman, a well known citizen of Berea, was held at the A. M. E. Church, Sunday, 2:00 p. m. She leaves a husband, one daughter, one son, a father, two sisters, one brother and a host of near relatives to mourn her loss.

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MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

The following is a letter calling are hundreds of farmers ready to use upon our local L. & N. Agent to use the material if the rate would justify his influence to bring down freight rates on limestone for the benefit of farmers in this section:

There are a score of farmers who are burning lime this year for their farms on the account of the high rate. Wildie, Roundstone, Conway, Berea, Whites Station, Fort Estill and Brassfield are in my territory and need hundreds of cars each year. I advocate lime, but the increase for agricultural purposes is cut by the L. & N. rate.

After having more than a score of farmers to call at my office in the last month inquiring about the freight rate on ground limestone from Mt. Vernon to Berea, I am convinced that it would be a business proposition for the L. & N. R. R. Company to reduce the rate on our ground limestone for agricultural purposes. As County Agricultural Agent, I want to say that by the use of ground limestone and phosphorus, our production is doubled and tripled. The average and use of these materials would be increased much more if ground limestone could be had at a less cost. Phosphate alone does not do the work for our farmers—it takes lime, and by the use of lime other business is made for the L. & N. Company.

We, as farmers and live stock raisers, feel that the L. & N. R. R. Company could give us a reduction in freight rate equal to the reduction given by J. W. Sparks Company on the material, which is 50 cents per ton. It now costs us \$1.25 f. o. b. Mt. Vernon. If our freight rate were 50 cents, this would make the total of \$1.75 per ton at Berea. At this rate business will move forward and in a very short time hundreds of cars of ground limestone will be unloaded where there is none now.

If you can assist us in getting your Company to lower the freight rate, we, as farmers and stock raisers, will appreciate it very much. Yours for a closer and better cooperation between the L. & N. R. R. Company and the farmers.

Robert F. Spence,
County Agricultural Agent

MORE POULTRY, MORE MONEY

The time to cull poultry for breeding purposes is now on. Eggs for hatching should not be used from just any old hen or flock.

Last Monday, March 6, Mrs. Coomer, Mrs. Gentry, Hugh Todd of Speedwell and County Agent Spence of Berea visited Waco and College Hill section and culled and inspected flocks of birds for breeding purposes. The first place visited was Mrs. Jas. Wagers at Waco. Mrs. Wagers certainly has a very fine flock of R. I. Reds. The culling of rouse cut her flock down to some extent. No feather legs and side sprigs left in the flock after the culling. Mrs. Wagers is very much interested in her flock of birds. She uses a self-feed and feeds other things instead of corn. She gets from 4 to 5 dozen of eggs daily.

The second place visited was Miss Likens. Miss Likens has some good Reds, but not a large flock. One good thing about her poultry work is that she has some old hens now setting. Of course she can't hope to get as many eggs hatched as Mrs. Wagers, who now has 120 in incubator.

The third place visited was Mrs. Sherman Shearer, College Hill. Mrs. Shearer has a good flock of Reds. After culling she didn't have so many. She is very enthusiastic about poultry. She is running an incubator, which will hatch soon. Mrs. Shearer is going in for the best. She says, "Nothing short of the best

for me." This sounds good to all Red breeders.

Mrs. Shearer went with the Inspection Committee to Mrs. Chas. Combs' College Hill. Mrs. Combs' flock of Reds was fine to look upon. After the culling the flock was smaller but worth more as far as breeding is concerned. Mr. and Mrs. Combs are going to have the best Reds they can get for their flock.

If all the women of rural sections who are raising poultry were as much interested as the above mentioned many more dollars would be handled as a result. **More and Better Poultry Means More Money.**

Raise a better flock. Give the hens a chance. Take pride in pure breeds.

EIGHT POINTS IN RAISING POULTRY

Corydon Poultryman Says He Started With No Equipment But Ambition: Income One Year \$1,191.57

"The flock of standard-bred White Wyandottes referred to in this talk is merely a farm flock; it is not large enough to be called a commercial flock, and its chief merits consist in the high egg records and high net income per hen in the past few years," said J. T. Wilson, poultryman of Corydon.

"Seven years ago we had a few scrub chickens and no equipment, but interest in better poultry had been stimulated thru reading a good poultry paper and getting a few winter eggs. We gradually added to our equipment and improved our stock and in 1920 our flock averaged about 96 hens, paid a gross income of more than a thousand dollars, besides the increase in stock. In the demonstration year, ending November 30, 1921, the gross income was \$1,494.57, and our 140 hens laid 24,921 eggs the flock averaged for the two years being 170 and 187.1 eggs per hen.

Study Poultry Management

"This is no more than most any farmers could do with chickens, if he cared to and practiced some of the principles of poultry management as taught by the poultry department of the College of Agriculture.

"The essentials for a profitable farm flock, as we see and try to practice them, are:

- "1. Early hatched chicks, using incubators and brooders.
- "2. A sufficiently large flock to pay for labor, not less than 100 hens and pullets; this would necessitate hatching 300 to 500 chicks.
- "3. Healthy stock, from a standard bred, high-producing strain of a dual-purpose breed.
- "4. A balanced feed, mash as well as grain.
- "5. Culling of a flock to weed out poor layers, unthrifty and non-standard birds.
- "6. Well planned buying and brooder houses.
- "7. Clean houses, runs and drinking vessels.
- "8. High-class products, well advertised."

SHEEP

The Care of the Ewe and Lambs

More attention must be given the flock at lambing time than any other season of the year. This is to the flock what the first two weeks is to the corn crop. If the lambs come strong and are not set back because of poor care, the prospects for profit are great.

The ewe should be in good condition, as furnishing the milk for the lamb will reduce her flesh very rapidly. The ewes in poor flesh should be separated from the flock and fed more grain. A good grain ration is three parts bran, one part oil meal and six parts of corn or barley. Oats may be used in place of bran, reduced one-half. A well fleshed ewe will eat one-third of a pound of grain and three pounds of alfalfa or clover hay. One in poor condition may need as much as a pound and a half of grain.

If you know accurately the time at which the ewe is due to lamb (115 days or five days less than five months, is the period of gestation), or you can tell from the appearance, she will be taken in front of the hips and over the rump; the grain ration should be reduced or withheld entirely and clean hay and succulent feed substituted for a few days prior to lambing and two or three days afterwards. Too much use of grain at this time is one of the chief causes of milk fever.

Weak lambs, particularly when born in cold and damp weather, may become chilled, and unless promptly cared for, die. Wrapping the lamb in hot blankets will revive it. The lamb may be placed in water as hot as is comfortable to the hand, then dried and wrapped up in a sheepskin or warm blankets. Another method is to place them in a box containing bran and surrounding them with hot water bottles. This is very good because the ewe will clean the lamb and leave her own scent, greatly increasing the chances that she will own the lamb.

The lamb of a well-fed ewe will have little trouble and should grow rapidly. Some troubles may be expected, however. Constipation is indicated by straining, and distress is relieved by a teaspoonful of castor oil. White scours is caused by indigestion resulting from mistakes in feeding the ewe, and if she is given clean wholesome feed, there is little danger of the lamb having the scours. As a cure for the lamb one ounce of sulphate of magnesia, one-quarter ounce of cooking soda and a pinch of ginger should be given in a small quantity of flaxseed tea or gruel. This should be followed with two ounces of linseed oil, four hours afterward. Castor oil is a good cure for most stages of indigestion, which may be recognized by distress and frothing at the mouth.

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130-Acre Farm

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For money rent. About 15 acres for cultivation, balance in grass. Farm is well fenced and watered and located within 5 miles of Berea, near Potts' Mill.

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FARM FOR SALE

A BIG BARGAIN

One Hundred and Fifteen Acres Located on the Pike Five Miles East of Berea

Two-room, nine months school adjoining farm. Post office and two stores and church in 1-8 mile of farm

Well improved with four room dwelling, good stock barn, good wire fence, and four acre tobacco barn.

Garage, crib, chicken house, harness room, and coal house.

Well watered, lasting running water for stock, and good well water for domestic use.

Ten acres in clover, fifteen acres in blue grass and orchard grass. 20 acres to plow for corn this year, 25 acres fine tobacco land. 35 acres bottom land, ten acres gently rolling, thirty acres hill land ready for cultivation, and balance in timber. 1000 locust posts and other timber sufficient to furnish fire wood, and all improvements needed for farm. One and one half acres young orchard, peaches and apples.

This farm will be sold at a bargain. Would exchange for Berea property For price and terms see or write

DEAN & HERNDON

Berea

Kentucky

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by the Home Economics Department of Berea College

SWAT THE FLY

Swat the house fly! He is the most common carrier of some of the most common and most deadly diseases. He is more dangerous to human beings than all the lions, bears and tigers combined. He destroys more lives than all the cobras, asps, puff adders, and rattle snakes in all the wildernesses and on the hills of the whole earth.

Swat him at every opportunity. Swat the house fly! Thousands of babies die every year in the United States of summer complaint and similar troubles, and the chief agent for scattering these killing diseases among the helpless, innocent little ones is the common fly. He carries on his feet a poison which kills these babies. The little folk are helpless to defend themselves against this poison, so fathers and mothers and older sisters and brothers must come to the rescue of tiny infants and destroy their deadly enemy.

Many a sorrowing mother believes that the Lord wanted her baby to be with Him in paradise, and so took it away. That is not true. The Lord created that baby TO LIVE; to grow to manhood and womanhood and to do its share of the world's work; to reach here on earth to make the world happier and better until its years were completed. The cause of that baby's going away was probably a death-carrying fly.

Swat him on every occasion. Swat the House Fly! He is responsible for spreading much of the typhoid that kills 25,000 people in America annually. He ought to be swatted for this offense. He spreads the germs of much of the dysentery

and other similar diseases that incapacitate and kill other thousands of America's citizens. He ought to be swatted to death for this. He looks harmless, but he is far more dangerous than a poisonous serpent. He goes outdoors and indoors carrying the deadly germs whose presence is unknown till a member of the family becomes ill.

Swat him at all times. Swat the House Fly. He is born and raised in the manure on the floors of the horse stables and cow stalls. This manure should be cleaned out every few days, thrown into a heap and covered with lime. Lime should be scattered over the stable floors, and straw should be put in for bedding.

He is also born and raised in the filth at surface privies. The best thing to do with a surface privy is to dynamite it and build a good sanitary toilet in its place. It will cost a few dollars, but it is cheaper than a coffin these days. The very best place to swat the fly is in the manure or filth nest where he is hatched and raised to maturity. Swat him before he becomes a fly.

Swat the House Fly! Begin with the first fly that appears in the spring and do not let up so long as one live fly remains. If you do not swat him, he may swat you or your baby.

Swat him because he is an enemy. Swat him because he is filthy. Swat him because he carries poison. Swat him because he scatters seeds of disease.

Swat him because he spreads death. Begin Now to Swat the Fly!

John F. Smith,
State Sanitary Inspector

TURKEY MORTALITY IS AT HIGH POINT IN FIRST WEEK AFTER POULTS ARE HATCHED



If the Mother Hen is Confined the Poults Are Always Able to Hover Under Her When They Are Cold.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture

Turkeys, where there is plenty of range, are a profitable side line upon the general farm, for the cost of raising them is small and the profits large. The number raised in the United States is gradually decreasing, however. This is due to a number of causes, a serious one being the high mortality among the young poults. Careful management will greatly reduce this loss, according to the United States department of agriculture poultry specialists.

First Week Dangerous.

The average number of poults raised under ordinary conditions is about 50 per cent of those hatched out, or about 7 poults for every turkey hen. By far the greater part of the loss occurs when the poults are under a week old. Seldom are any lost after they are a month old unless there is an outbreak of disease. The high mortality among young poults is mainly caused by exposure to dampness and cold, improper feeding, close confinement, lice, predatory animals, or inherent weakness. The last-named cause is the result of carelessness in selection of parent stock.

As soon as the hatch is completed and the poults begin to run around outside the nest the hen and brood are ready to be removed to the coop provided for them. The coop should be built to keep out rain; it should be well ventilated, capable of easy movement, and be sufficiently roomy for a turkey hen to stand erect and walk about. There should be a separate coop for each hen and brood, and the coops should be scattered about the farm in such places as are easily drained and where natural feed, such as tender, green vegetation (grass, clover, alfalfa, and other green feed), and insects, particularly grasshoppers, can be found. By moving the coop every day the ground will be kept clean and opportunity will be given the mother hen and poults to pick up fresh, green feed inside the coop.

Well Spouts Clay.

There was reported some time ago a strange performance on the part of a government artesian well at Lower Brule agency, in South Dakota. When first driven, the well threw up a column of water six inches in diameter. After a while it began to spout alternately, sand and water. Recently blue clay has taken the place of both sand and water. There seems to be an endless supply of the clay, and the pressure upon it in the bowels of the earth must be tremendous. It completely fills the 6-inch pipe, and issues at the top like a gigantic sausage, rising to a height of five or six feet before it topples over. It is necessary to remove the deposit of clay in order to save the well from becoming choked under it. The clay does not flow continuously, but it is said usually commences a little before the advent of windy and stormy weather, indicating a change in the pressure due to the state of the atmosphere.

Southern Agriculturist

NASHVILLE, TENN.

The Giant of the South

Its immense popularity is due not only to the fact that every line in it is written for Southern farm families by men and women who know and appreciate Southern conditions, but to the practically unlimited personal service that is given to subscribers without charge.

Every year we answer thousands of questions on hundreds of different subjects—all without charge. When you become a subscriber this invaluable personal service is yours. That is one reason why we have

375,000 Circulation

GREETINGS FROM CALIFORNIA

2658 Pasadena Ave.,
Long Beach, California,
February 28, 1922

Editor of The Citizen,
Berea, Ky.

I assume that a letter from this delightful spot in Southern California will be of sufficient interest to insure its publication in The Citizen.

Mrs. Osborne and I left Berea on the fifteenth of February, a great day on the calendar, being my—th birthday. The beginning of a new year and a new epoch in life's experience. After a stop over at Ralph's in Cincinnati and Raymond's in Chicago, where we found everybody well and happy, we boarded the California Limited, of the Santa Fe route, for the great run to the Pacific Coast.

The outstanding impression of the trip is that of vastness. An entire day spent traversing the great agricultural state of Kansas, with its immense level stretches of fertile soil on either side, gives one an idea of the bigness and richness of this great country of ours. The run thru Southeastern Colorado and on into Central New Mexico to Albuquerque was made in the night. This was the most mountainous part of the trip, and to fully enjoy, it should be made in daylight. While crossing the desert region of Arizona, we encountered a sand storm which filled the air with exceedingly fine white sand. A somewhat disagreeable experience.

The day at the Grand Canyon was one to always remember. A cloudy sky kept some of its beauties hidden, but occasional bursts of sunlight revealed a scenic grandeur and coloring that baffles description. There being much snow and ice on the ground, we decided to forego the trip down the Bright Angel trail, but took instead the fifteen mile rim drive to "Hermit's Rest." Occasional stops at thrill-producing points more than repaid the \$3.00 per for the trip. Six thousand feet below the rim of the canon can be seen the Colorado river rushing thru the gorge. From where we stood it seemed like a stream that could be crossed by a good running jump, but our guide informed us that its width is three hundred feet. We resumed our journey at 7:20 p. m., tired, but supremely happy in the great privilege enjoyed.

All night long we were passing thru the Rockies, and the two giant engines that drew our train were either puffing with all their might to push the ascent or gliding down the grade with brakes set to the lower levels. At San Bernardino we arrive at the gateway into the rich and beautiful slope to the Pacific.

From here on we pass thru great orange, walnut and olive groves, and rich truck gardens, for which Southern California is noted. A recent frost has killed much of the fruit. Literally thousands of bushels have fallen from the trees as a result of the most severe frost in thirty years. This will probably mean an added price for oranges at Berea.

Soon after dinner we noted an uneasiness among the passengers and increased activity on the part of the porter that indicated an approach to our destination. As we rolled into the Los Angeles station, among the first to see was our son, Albert, and grandson, Tom, and Mrs. Osborne's brother, Ben. Maltby, whom some Bereans will pleasantly remember.

A delightful ride in Dr. Maltby's fine Reo over the twenty-two miles of a wonderful boulevard brought us to our western objective, happy and thankful for the great experience we are now enjoying.

With best wishes to The Citizen family,

I am, yours truly,

Thos. J. Osborne

MICKIE SAYS

IF YA GOT MORE MONEY THAN YA KNOW WHAT TO DO WITH, GIVE IT TO TH' SALVATION ARMY! DON'T DONATE IT TO TH' SLICKERS WHO WANT TO PUT YER 'AD' IN A 'ROCKEY DIRECTORY' OR ON A 'ROADSIDE SIGN' WHERE IT WILL NEVER BE SEEN!



General College News

BEREA BRINGS HOME THE BACON

John Welsh, the representative of Berea College in the Intercollegiate Oratorical Contest held at Danville Saturday evening, March 4th, took first place and will represent the State of Kentucky in the inter-regional contest to be held at a later date. Mr. Welsh's subject was, "The New Conscience." Mr. Leonard Fielder, representing the University of Kentucky, took second place. His subject was, "The Debt to the Dead." Mr. Fielder is a former student of Berea College, having had four years of Academy and two years of College work in Berea.

The third place was granted to Nolan Carter, representing Georgetown College. He spoke on the subject, "There is the East." The program was one of unusual interest and was spiced up by some very beautiful vocal solos by Miss Helen Todd, and Mr. Seth White, student of Berea College. Before the judges rendered their decision it was a question which would receive the decision, Mr. Fielder or Mr. Welsh. Their orations were logically arranged and both subjects were very attractive and their manner of delivery was pleasing and forceful. Mr. Carter made a smooth speech, but to any student of oratory it was evident that Mr. Carter is more of an elocutionist than an orator. While his delivery was pleasing, it was not forceful and his subject was out of harmony with the craving tendency of modern thought. This is no reflection upon Mr. Carter, nor upon any of those who might have thought that he deserved a higher place in the decision of the judges. As an elocutionist, Mr. Carter is exceptionally good, but to students of oratory Mr. Carter showed a lack of oratorical qualities.

The other speakers were as follows: Cyrus Collins of Centre College spoke on "The Passing of War." Allen Huber of Transylvania spoke on "Our Democracy," and Richard Cummings, representing Kentucky Wesleyan, spoke on the subject, "Peace." The judges were Will F. Bradbury, Mayor Huston Quin and George T. Ragsdale, all of Louisville.

After the contest was over the visitors and others were invited to the Christian Church, where the Danville ladies had prepared refreshments. The Danville people and students of Centre College have a well deserved reputation of being hospitable people, and there are many students from various colleges over the state who have been joyful recipients of their hospitality.

COLLEGE vs. NORMAL

The College girls' basketball team played the Normal girls in one of the fastest and most interesting games of girls' basketball that has been witnessed for sometime. The game started off with a bang when the Normal center tipped off to her side and a few short passes meant Normal had made the first goal. However, our "old, strong and reliable" Bobbie was on her opponent from then on, and Normal seemed out of luck when the ball came her way. The College forwards couldn't find the center of the rim for sometime, but when they did, it was goodbye ball every time it started for the basket. The pass-work between the centers and their respective forwards was specially good. Speed was evident in the passing as well as good head-work. The forwards of both teams showed exceptional ability in shooting both close and long shots.

Not too much praise may be given to any one of them—in fact, they were all to be commended. Oh, yes, the score was 36 to 21 with College on top.

Normal School

Last Friday morning at the chapel hour Dr. Carr, director of physical education in the State University, gave a talk in the upper chapel to the Normal School students. Dr. Carr did not speak many minutes, but said some very important things. It seems that he has learned the art of saying what is on his heart in a few chosen words and then stopping.

The students of the Normal School greatly regret that so many of its members are absent these days from the classes, lectures, ball games, dining room, etc. In fact, the only place some of them can answer "present" to the roll call is in the hospital. We do not have any members seriously ill, but on account of the bad weather it has caused a large number to go to the hospital or either be confined to their rooms. Some of the faculty members have been unfortunate as well as the students.

Clyde Lewis, who has been with Harvey Clarkson at the rural school doing some of their "practice teaching," was unable to finish his work

there on account of sickness. Mr. Lewis has not been in the hospital, however, he has been unable to do any work.

Mr. Clarkson was able to finish his work. He says he enjoyed the work very much. Mr. Clarkson has spent some years of his life on the "Grid-iron" and on the baseball diamond. It was in the pitcher's box where he received the name "Judgment." Probably it will be only a comparatively short time until "Prof." will be added.

The boys alone do not win glory for the Normal School. The girls have a very important place when it comes to this kind of work. If the boys enter an athletic contest, the girls are always ready to back them with cheers and thus help the good cause along. They do not think that this alone is their part, so quite frequently the girls play a game of basketball. As a result of this, last Monday the Normal School girls had a very interesting basketball game with the Academy girls. The result

of this contest was a nice victory for the Teachers.

Monday evening, March 6, the Normal School boys defeated the Foundation School boys in a basketball game. The Foundation boys played with pep but were unable to score many points against the Teachers. Score: Normal, 35; Foundation, 12.

TOM ALEC JOHNSON

Tom Alec Johnson, says he, "Take Evolution away. All them professors is wrong—Adam was made in a day."

"Adam and Eve was complete. Finished on Friday at three; Sunday at seven a. m. Adam was under the tree."

Tom Alec Johnson, Esq., Took Forty Dollars in gold. Stood by his principles and Voted the way he was told.

Tom Alec Johnson, Esq., Cheered his tobacco and spat. Said he, "If I miss a fly,

Breathitt Visits Berea

A thing unusual in the experience of Berea College occurred week before last, and because of a mistake failed to get into the last issue of The Citizen. A basketball team selected from different communities in Breathitt county was brought to Berea College against our Secondary Varsity team. The various teams in Breathitt county, from which this special team was selected, have been organized and promoted by Raleigh V. Trooper, a graduate of our Agricultural School, who is now County Agent for that county. Those who knew Mr. Trooper in Berea are not surprised that he is taking hold of the county in new and unusual ways. He is an enthusiast to the manner born and goes into everything with red hot irons.

The team was accompanied by a number of citizens, including Prof. C. N. Akens, of Riverside Institute, and two of his teachers. The team arrived in Berea on Saturday evening, and had the pleasure of attending the Berea vs. Kentucky Wesleyan game at night. Sunday was chuck full of gatherings, including an informal reception at the President's house at four o'clock in the afternoon.

The team was at a disadvantage when compared with the Secondary Varsity team, because it was a selected team that had had very little practice as a single group, but their floor work was wonderful. They passed the ball with so much skill and ease as to bring continuous cheering from the Berea crowd, but they lacked an essential thing in basketball—the ability to pitch baskets. With the proper training in pitching baskets, the Breathitt county aggregation could be made a formidable competitor for our best high schools. The game was most interesting from beginning to end, altho the final score was 34-4 in favor of the Berea team.

We were glad the boys could be with us. We extend to Professor Akens and County Agent Trooper and their students a cordial invitation to come to Berea again.

I'll spit close to where he was at.

Tom Alec Johnson says, "I Can't read a word in the Book But every word in it's the truth. An' Darwin is just an old crook."

"Learnin' will send you to Hell, Satan invented the school, No education for me, Let me stay safe and a fool."

—Alson Baker

SHARES HONORS WITH REVERE

William Dawes Had Glorious Part in Events That Led to Independence.

In order that long-delayed recognition may be accorded a patriot, Rev. George A. Gordon, in a review of the old South church, recently urged that a tablet be placed in the church in honor of William Dawes, Jr., a member of the church, who rode to Lexington and other Middlesex villages on the same errand on which Paul Revere rode, the fame of the latter perpetuated in the poem by Longfellow, the Boston Globe states.

The Daughters of the American Revolution and Rev. Mr. Gordon are of like opinion that for too many years the other brave rider has remained in oblivion, and recently the D. A. R. appointed an organizing agent to form in Massachusetts a chapter to be named the Maj. William Dawes, Jr., chapter, D. A. R.

Here are the circumstances of the thrilling ride made by Dawes:

For some days before April 19, 1775, it had been known that the British were preparing to move. The destination was suspected to be Concord, for at that place were stores of war material, and also Hancock and Adams and other revolutionary leaders.

Warren Ready to Flash News. There had been a number of false alarms, and, while Warren kept the patriot leaders well informed, he naturally waited until information had become complete and attack certain before sending out to arouse the country. He had trusty men for two routes of exit from Boston and signal lights arranged to call to the men on the other side of the Charles river if direct communication with the country people should fail.

On the afternoon of the day before the attack Warren learned that the British were about to move. The whole town was on watch, every citizen a detective, and Warren was kept well informed.

He waited until the British began actually to move their hosts and then he sent out Dawes at once by the land route over the Neck and across the river at the Brighton bridge to Cambridge and Lexington. Then he sent Revere out by the water route through Charlestown to Lexington to arouse the country and especially to acquaint Hancock and Adams of the movement.

Revere Beat Him There.

Revere arrived in Lexington a half hour before Dawes, and the latter met Revere on the green when he arrived. Dawes had started on his ride at once after receiving his orders from Warren and had eluded the guard at the Neck with difficulty, coming out by the longer route of Brighton bridge and the Cambridge road and arousing all the houses in his path.

After a little delay for refreshments, Revere and Dawes rode on to Concord. About half way along, near Hartwell's tavern, they met British officers. Dawes chased by the soldiers, dashed up to an empty farm house, shouting: "Hello boys, I've got two of them!" His pursuers were frightened and made off. Dawes got to Concord about two o'clock that morning and probably took part in the battle of that day. Revere never got to Concord bridge at all.

Whipped a British Soldier.

From the lips of Dawes and those of his two wives, for he was twice married, his children often heard the tale while the events were fresh in the minds of all.

About the time of his marriage in 1768 he became major in the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company. The British troops garrisoned in the town soon became a great annoyance and Dawes was not a man to submit tamely to insult.

One night he and his wife were returning through Concord about dusk and he had moved a few steps in advance with an acquaintance, when a British soldier caught Mrs. Dawes up in his arms and attempted to carry her off loudly. Her husband, however, turned upon him and gave him a beating.

As it became more evident that the oppressors must be met in the open field he secured the country in the attempt to organize and aid the revolution. On these rides he sometimes borrowed a dress of a farmer, and had a bag of meal behind his back on the horse.

Defied General Gage.

About this time he undertook the audacious and well planned exploit which saved the cannon of Capt. Adlon Packard's company in the Ancient and Honorable from the British. Some of the mechanics of the company were determined to prevent the surrender of their two small field pieces to General Tige. William Dawes was their leader.

The men forced their way into the guard house and carried the cannon off to the free school on what is now Mason street, where they were hidden for a fortnight in a wood box under the master's feet.

Soon after the affair of the cannon came the memorable ride and the siege of Boston began. Dawes at once joined the Continental troops at Cambridge and, it is said, fought at Bunker Hill.

When Boston had become unsafe he moved his family to Worcester and when the siege ended he was appointed commissary at Worcester by congress. While in Worcester he went into partnership with his brother-in-law as grocers and when, at the end of the war, he returned to Boston, he carried on the same business in Dock square.

After having married a second time he moved to Marlboro, to the farm previously occupied by his father. His stay there was short, however, for he died February 25, 1798. He was buried in the King's Chapel burying ground.

PUBLIC GETTING TIRED

Attorney General Daugherty is not exaggerating when he observes that "the people are getting tired of quarrels and strikes and being forcibly fed on both."—Chicago News.

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